Speidess Natices

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859. This popular Annual will be issued about Curistmas, and will

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS for the year 1850. Correspond or the United Stotus-Executive and Ju-

A LEST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE USITED STATES SESSEE Politically classified.

A List of the Mambers of the House of Repairements.

TIVES, politically classified.

A SECTOR OF THE TROUBLES IN UTAIL. ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF

CONGRESS. GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE-RULING SOVEREIGNS, &c. HOW TERY ELECT BOOKS U. S. SENATORS IN INDIANA. ELECTION RETURNS FROM ALL THE STATES HOLDING GEN-ELECTION RETURNS THE STATE Compaled and compared with former elections, expressly for THE TRIBUNE ALMANAGE.

ELECTION RETURNS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK AT TOWNSHIPS AND WARD.

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AS ALL THE WORLD KNOW, Prof. Wood's is not only the original, but the only Hain Responsative that by nature's own process will reduce gray bair to its original color, and casts it grow on boil thads, and gressive the color of the youth. It is scarcely necessary for us to say, the ware of all arti-

nature's own process will restore gray eart to its original solor, and easts it grow on baild reads, and gressive the color of the youth. It is carriedy necessary for us to say, beware of all atticles purporties to produce shains results, as all are only a miserable attempt to sell worthings tread upon its world-wide reputation. In addition to the numerous testimates already given, we ask attention to the following just received from an intelligent offer in Virginia. Evel for yourseless:

OFFICE OF THE DEFFESSONAN,

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir. I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following discumnatures, which you can use as you think propert. A grathernan of this place (a law-yer) has been baid ever since his early youth—so much as that he was compelled to use a wir. He was induced to use a bottle of your Hair Restorative, which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles, his hair gree out quite lexificantly, and he new has a band-some head of hair. The gettleman's mane is Brafford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement. I give it to you at the request of Mr. Brafford. It is now sold by all drugstes and faury goods dealers through the work. Dept. No. 312 Broade ay.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There is nothing more

A WORD OF WARNING.—There is nothing more despirable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose from the commonsty an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years and C. Hernstreeff & Co. Extroduced a Hair Resonative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restreative properties under the messacky popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a tiling of the peat, when the country was thoded with Luitstians, the use of which was not only useless but about hely higher a. The original proparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair bank, while all the inflations are made with water, making the hair barsh, dry and friery, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or waste to make it look decently. We would therefore notice our readers to bay nothing but the original Infinitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable. Troy Whig. 50 cents a bettle. Sold energy where, W. E. Hagas & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Herman & Go. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and James W. Marke Ett., wholesale it. A WORD OF WARNING .- There is nothing more

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THE NEW CLIRE FOR CONSIMITION, AND OFFICE CREATION.

CREATE DESIGNATE SERVING FROM GENERAL DESIGNATION ON NATIONS PROTECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tebrae.

Sinc: Mr. Golffood: communication on this subject has becomen to many letters of impuly, which, with the success of the Beneric in munerous cases induce us to basen to your city. Allow me to inform the public respecting this gentleman, and his very useful discoveries. About two years since I was induced to asso up the practure of mediate in Buston (where I followed it right or ten years) and resume my format commettion with many of our Colleges, as Tracher of Electrica. While this engaged in Antical Colleges (Yellow Spring, Ohio.) I because acquainted with Mr. Guillord and his new mode of testing Consumption. Having been given up three time there will be the consumption. Having been given by the manimistion and prove the tendency by actual explaint to travel with me, (while vising different institutions) and add in testing the results of our somation and provents of the comment of

will keep you advised on my fartiture. I feel toward you. I will keep you advised on my fartiture. The left toward you. I will keep you advised on my fartiture. B. P. Dunots. Yours, sincerely.

Extract from the second letter of October 27, 282.

Daan Extracts. For heaven's ance sen me a large lot of your preparation. Dozens of persons deliy call for it, and I am out My notoriety as a restored consumptive is such that I am compelled to recise u y story daily, natil I am hoarse with talking; and I have no more medicine for them. I am continually improving, and now weigh four pounds more than when I commenced taking your preparation—an increase of a pound a week. Don't neglect us, now that we are getting "out of the wood." Yours truly.

From a third letter, as above, of Nov. 27:

"I am almost well. The vie yof my lungs seems almost established, and my entire organism is almost restored to a sound and natural action. I would say to all consumptive, "go and do likewise, 'that you my be likewise. With intuged feelings of gratitude and hope, I commend the Preparation of Dia Bronson's Onliferd to the numesaured confidence of those for whom I feel a recollective sympathy, as once a fellow-audierer from Polimonary Consumption.

"Yours ever,

The above is a fair sample of the efficacy of this almost "Specific" for Consumption. Our numerous patients feel its effects at once, and improve with astonishing rapidity on this Food for the Blood. I close by saying that our whole practice is founded on a scientific basis. By analyling healthy blood, we know the true standard; and thou, by an analysis of the blood of different patients, in the various stages of this and other chronic diseases, we ascertain and supply its deficiencies, for, as is the blood, such will be the body and its organs. If we are in doubt, or their is anything peculiar, we examine a few drops of blood and other humors, and medicate and administer accordingly, and if the organism is not degrowed, the patient health to recover immediately, as dying coals when

NEW SIMILE. - The Poets having exhausted all NEW SIMILE.

Their stock of similes, in describing the dark hair of the brunette—having compared it to Raren's wings, and Midnight, and similar objects—one of their tribe was in despart for something new and apt; as he was walking by No. 212 Broadway, inspiration fisched on him: "As black and glosey as a Ksox's Har!" he said. Could anything be more beautiful! The bair a mirscle of nature—the Hat a miracle of art.

| Objects | dapt; as he was as be note in a shed on him; "As be note in a shed in a sh CHEAR
Silver-Plated Tea Sets, six pieces.

Silver-Plated Tea Kettles
Silver-Plated Cakes, six cut bottles.
Silver-Plated Caters, six cut bottles.
Silver-Plated Table Spoons, the dozen.
Silver-Plated Table Forks.

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CONSUMPTION: ITS PREVENTION AND CURE DR. JOHN FRANCIS CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY.

The Hypothogenites.

The Hypothogenites.

The important discovery made by Dr. John Francis.

Churchill of Paris, after long and careful scientific research, that the proximate cause, or an essential condition of Tubercuposis (Consumption), was a DECREASE in the system of PRO-HORE'S in an oxygenizable state, led him to the obvious conclusion that the means of CURING the disease consisted in RESTOR-ING the deficient element.

To effect this, it was necessary to use such a compound of

Prosphorus, which should be both oxyg-nizable and assimilable— that is, capable of entering into and forming a part of the sys-tem. These conditions he found to exist, in an emhent degree, in a certain compound of the Erypornosymures of Lime, Soda, and Potash. The use of this acceparation of Phosphorus was found to have a two-fold specification. On the one hand, they increase the principle which constitutes necessary force; and on the other, they are far the most powerful dood generating agents

Academy of Medicine in 1856. Since then his treatment has been adopted with unparalleled process throughout Europe, as a preventive and core of this most fearful acourge.

The effects of this preparation of Phosphorus, are shown in an increase of nervous power, often from the first day of their use, with an unusual feeling of comfort and aircogth. The ar-PETITE INCREASES in an extraordinary manner. The evaqua-tions become REGULAR AND MORE ABUNDANT, the perspirations, if any have existed, cease; stage seconce calls and proportion. All the general symptoms disappear with a rapidly tha le truly marvelous.

ure of Consumption in the second and third stages (st period, consequently, when there can be no uncertainty as to the rature of the disease), can be obtained, in all cases, by this itself sufficient to produce death. Contrary to the opinion generally received, the third stage of Consumption is, all other of remnetances being equal, more amenable to treatment than the second. Hereditary predisposition seems in no way to counteract the effect of the Hypophosphites; patients in whom it was most strongly marked recovering as rapidly as others. This remedy has not only a coracive effect, but will, if used

wherever there exists a suspicion of the discase, precent its development, and thus act as & PRESERVATIVE WITH REGARD TO COSSENTITION, just us vaccipation does with regard to small

port.

Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. The only genuin reparation of the Hypophorphites as presenteded by Dr. Charchill, sold wholesale and retail at the office of the "Axia. J. Winchestan, No. 49 John st.

DEATH CO ANOTHER PATRIARCH .- Alexander Ing DEATH CO ANOTHER PATRIARCH.—Alexander Ing ham, sen., who for the last score of years has had a home with, and been kindly cared for, by his son, Mr. Alexander aligham, at Brooklyn Center, Dhio, fell arleep on the 13th of December, aged 35 years, an leaving four generations to treasure the memory of the departed patriarch. Mr. Ingham was of revolutionary stock, his father having been killed in Washington retreat on Lorg Island. Arnold's attack on New-London was heard at Hebron, Ct., and young Ingham's company was the first that entered Fort Griswold after Arneld and his murderers left it. He lived uncared for by Government, because of the destruction of the militia records of Connecticut, and the death of of the militia records of Connecticut, and the death of all his associates in arms many years ago.

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No postice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for gualication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBURE Office about in all cases a addressed to Horace Greekey & Co.

The Tribune for California Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Murriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Do mestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Moses Taylor leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

Two Members of the House of Representatives Messrs. English and Montgomery, had a personal collison on Pennsylvania Avenue on Saturday, or which we have accounts from both parties and from eye-witnesses. Mr. Montgomery refused to speak to Mr. English, whereupon the latter drew a sword-cape and struck Mr. Mentgomery upon the cheek. Mr. Montgomery threw a brick in reply, which touched, but did not injure Mr. English. The difficulty grew out of the relations of the Hon. Members during the Lecompton excitement last Session

Mr. Wilson will introduce a Pacific Railroad bill into the Senate to-day, of which the leading features are given elsewhere.

The new Legislature of our State, which is soon to assemble at Albany, will find itself confronted by grave responsibilities. The necessity of providing for the immediate completion of our Public Works is urgent and palpable, while the Financial condition of our State is such as to ren ler the duty as operous as it is imperative. To increase taxes, no matter how clear the necessity, is to arouse prejudice and provoke bostility. The more ignorant and stolid the taxpayer, the easier is he to be convinced that the enhanced tax is an imposition and a fraud-that it is levied to fill the pockets of those in power rather than to subserve a great public interest or discharge a pressing public obligation. The Republicans of our State find the Canals nearly finished, yet requiring additional means to secure their prompt completion as well as to pay for work already done; and their only course is to do the work and pay the debt by enbanced taxation. This will afford a promising and coveted opportunity for knaves who know right well that no other course is practicable, but who know also that the ignorant will not see and the niggardly will not realize this-will realize only that they have more to pay next year than last, and will lend a greedy ear to the suggestion that this is the consequence of Republican ascendancy, and Republican prodigality or profigaey. But let us be able to say to the People, "The "completion of the canals is provided for-you are to have done with paying contractors and en-'gineers, estimates and extra allewances, forthwith "-and we shall not fear the ordeal.

But it is essentially in view of this heavy responsibility, that our new Legislature shall stude the most rigorous economy in all things-in its approprintions, its time, and its incidental expenses. it be possible to make the session a short one, that circumstance would be hailed with eatisfaction by the whole Republican constituency. As to grants to colleges and charitable institutions. they cannot now be considered, but must await a more prosperous condition of the State Finances. A new office or an increased galary is not to be thought of. And, in view of the urgency and importance of the public measures to be matured and acted on, we submit that the forty or fifty score of "private bills," so called, should remain very private this Winter-should stand over in a batch to another session. There is not time to consider them-there is not money to be devoted to " the "relief of" this or that petitioner. Let them all lie over in a lump, and no one can complain that he is treated worse than another.

An act providing for the Registration of the the Legal Voters of our State, in their severa municipalities and election districts, is most explictly and emphatically demanded. The protection of the purity of the ballot-box requires it: the public voice imperatively calls for it. To frame and perfect such an act is a work of considerable difficulty, requiring thought, talent and experience. We trust it will nevertheless be done. and so well done that it will withstand every effort to overthrow it.

There is great need also of legislative action with reference to the Liquor Traffic. The present law is vitally defective in that it does not provide efficiently for the execution of its penal clauses. At least Six Thousand dram-shops are daily corrupting our City in defiance of its explicit inhibitions, while the Sunday Traffic and the sale of drugged or adultarated Liquors go on brazenly in violation of its special and wholesome interdicts Practically, the Liquor Traffic, in all our cities, proclaims itself above law and regardless of law. It is neither right nor seemly that this should be endured. Twenty or thirty thousand voters, most of them heads of families, living in daily and open violation of law, supporting their households on the fruits of such violation, are the natural allies of other law-breakers, while their houses are the dens of demoralization and the nurseries of crime. If these are to be allowed to persevere unchecked in their evil courses, it will be manifestly unjust to punish other law-breakers, who are mainly their pupils, their votaries, and ultimately their victims.

Three courses with regard to the Liquor Traffic are open to the Legislature. 1. To abolish all restrictive legislation, make the business free as air, and welcome every one who will to share in the harvest of death: 2. To prohibit the Traffic utterly and inflexibly: 3. To preserve the License System, but endeavor to render it more stringent and effective. The first of these courses seems to us out of the question. There never, so far as we are aware, has been even a considerable minority in our Legislature in favor of absolute Free Trade in liquid poisons. As to inflexible Prohibition, we regard that as precluded by the spirit of the deciaion of our Court of Appeals which overthrew our Maine Law, and by the difficulties interposed by that decision in the way of making any Probibitory measure operative. Absolute Prohibition we regard as the best and most beneficent mode of dealing with the Liquor Traffic; but a Prohibition which is merely verbal-a Prohibition known only to the statute-book-a Prohibition defied and subverted on every street-corner and in every village -seems to us most undesirable. Yet such, in view of the ruling of our highest Court, is the only Prohibition now attainable.

We trust, therefore, that our new Legislature

will devise and mature such amendments of our present Liquor Act as will render it operative to the full extent contemplated by its authors-will ensure the suppression of the unlicensed traffic and the punishment of the sellers of adulterated and extra-poisenous Liquors. The decisions of the Courts are all in favor of the present act, and of every part of it. Let us try the experiment of readering it fully and thoroughly effective, with such modifications as will make it what its authors intended; and should it then prove inadequate, we shall be in a far better position to demand and and purpose. Such, at least, is our view of what, being attainable, is at the same time advisable.

We call attention to the communication of a physician, which will be found in another column. with regard to the poor of the Fourth Ward; not because it contains anything new or remarkable to those familiar with the condition of the poorest class in the city, but because, as the simple testimory of a scientific man, no way interested in any special charity, it may succeed in rousing those who have never thought of the subject.

We are told, in the first place, that about nine feet square of space is the least which medical authorities allow for a human being to live and breathe in. With this as the measurement, we find in one room visited by this gentleman, of scarcely twelve feet square, three families of men, women and children, containing probably 15 or 20 persons, and even this crowded lodging-place situated below ground. In another room, eight feet square, with no ventilation even from a window, are three persons. In still another cellar, are a mother and children suffering from ophthalmia, occasioned by dampness and bad air. And again, occupying a yet smaller basement-only six feet square-with one small window, are a mother and two children. We do not dwell upon the details of this picture, so simply given-the rooms with wet flooring, and with no stove for warmth-the barefooted woman burning her last handful of coals-the drunken mother wrangling with her daughter for the bedclothes she had pawned, though these are enough to startle, for a moment, the tens of thousands whose only sensation of hunger has been just before a good dinner, and whose sole experience of frost and cold has been on a morning's walk down Broadway.

We wish more particularly to call public atten tion to one general cause or promoter both of this poverty and of the physical diseases accompanying it, namely-the habitations of the poor,

We take it that such observations as there in the Fourth Ward, will apply equally to the Sixth, to portions of the Seventh, Ninth and Seventeenth Wards, and to other districts of the city. According to detailed investigations communicated to this journal in 1850, the number in that year of people who lived continually in under ground rooms in New-York amounted to 18,600; in the best medical estimate now, this number is put as high as 25,000.

Though a Commission was appointed by the Legislature some two years since to investigate the subject of tenant houses and the overcrowding of population, we doubt whether the results reported by them are sufficiently definite and scientific to be of permanent value. Their interesting report, however, showed clearly the fearful extent to which the crowding of the foreign poor in certain quarters had been carried. It is well known that in tenement houses for Germans and Italians, fifteen or twenty-five persons is not an extraordinary number for a room 12 feet by 15. A single barrack in Cherry street is said to contain from 1,100 to 1,500 human beings. The disease, the mortality, the degrads tion of morals, and the open vice resulting from this indiscriminate crowding together of all ages and sexes is something horrible to contemplate. It is well known that ophthalmia, scrofula and consumption are almost direct effects of such an unnatural mode of life, while the filth and impurity accompanying it tend to produce cholers, typhus and yellow fever. There is, probably, no city of the world where the mortality of the poorer classes is greater than in New-York. The deaths of infants exceed in proportion by a considerable percentage those in London.

The influences from these evils-both moral and physical-extend to all classes; and the richest and most indifferent cannot altogeher escape the miasmata of whatever kind which steam up from these poisoned dwellings of the poor. Prudence, as well as humanity, calls upon us for a vigorous public action upon this evil. We have, it is true, a Sanitary Officer in the City, appointed by the Mayor, whose duty it should be to look after the sanitary condition of the poor. But experience thus for has proved that the City Inspector-appointed from political motives and with party ends in view-will do little that is permanently valuable for this end. We are rejoiced to hear that a private Association is forming of experienced physicians and others interested in the matter. They will, perhaps, be able to employ their own Inspectors, to issue documents and publish tracts, and thus form public opinion and influence the poor. We need to know the exact statistical facts in regard to the amassing of population in our tenement houses. Then we want to know from an authoritative and scientific body what is best to be done. This Society, if it be formed, should remember that what the public want of it is not much oratory or pathetic appeals -of these we have had a satisty-but facts and practical methods of cure.

A similar association in England has procured the passage of some of the most stringent and beneficent acts of legislation on this subject which modern law-making can show. We need similar laws from our own Legislature, for legislation offers the only practical remedy. Model lodging houses do not seem to be adapted for this country, and all similar philanthropic experiments for improving the dwellings of the poor have thus far mostly proved a failure with us. Let us have an act, in the first place, forbidding, under certain conditions, all cellar habitations -so that villains who would eke incomes from the bitter penury of the poor, at the cost of all bealth and virtue, may be summarily fined and punished. Let those 25,000 poor wretches living under ground in this city, and begetting scrofuloes and bleareyed children, be forced up to daylight and to healthy rooms. Then let an act be passed-like the Lodging-House act of London-limiting under the strictest penalties the number who may be lodged in a given number of square feet, making the agent or landlord strictly liable for any excess in this, and giving power to certain officers at any hour of day or night to ascertain whether the proisions of the act are complied with.

With two such provisions as these, sustained by public opinion, and carried out despotically, as they

menude lessened. There are good tenement existed, but where the common law implies malica. houses in the city with cheap rooms, sufficient for all must be taken to fall within that second degree to the poor now crowded in cellars or with other fami- which the Legislature had assigned a mitigation of lies in small rooms. Legislation would act merely in scattering these people to other wards, where there are cheap dwellings; or, it would force landlords to build more houses. We trust that energetic measures will be taken this Winter to procure the ensetment of the necessary laws.

The late triumph in South Carolina of Senator

Hammond, in securing for himself a colleague in achieve legislation radically different in character the United States Senate of his own way of thinking, is a striking instance of the working of that conservative element in the institutions of South Carolina of which Mr. Calhorn, toward the close of his life, was so much inclined to beast. The right of suffrage and of representation is so distributed under the Constitution of South Carolina, that the political power in that State is not vested in numbers, but in property. The large slaveholding districts in the eastern part of the State, containing ten slaves or thereabouts to one freeman, have the power to elect a majority in both branches of the Legislature. It is quite certain that the great slaveholders of South Carolina never will run that risk of having their slave property slip through their fingers, which insurrection, civil war and an attempt to dissolve the Union would bring with it, and it is therefore very certain that, should a bona file attempt of the sort ever be made, South Carolins, at all events, will not he the State to lead off in it. So long as the North showed signs of being frightened by Southern bluster and threats of dissolution, the conservative property-holders of South Carolina were quite willing to allow the fire-eaters of their State to go on belching forth fire and smeke, like Apelyen in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. But, the moment the North begins to muster courage and to exhibit a disposition to go forward in its proper course, in spite of every attempt to block the way, the conservative gentlemen, few in number but ample in purse and rich in slaves, like Mr. Hammond and Mr. Chesnut, in whom the Constitution of South Carolina vests the political power of the State, deem it necessary for their own interest and comfort to prevent the threatened collision, and to stay the hands and shut up the mouths of those who are disposed to provoke it. There is undoubtedly in all the Slave States a

strong conservative element of the same sort, though not armed with the same constitutional and political power which that element possesses in South Carolina. The project of the revival of the African slave trade, and the favor with which it has been received, and the agrarian and leveling doctrines preached by John Mitchel and his fellow laborers, have not a little alarmed these wealthy conservative slaveholders. Hitherto they have dreaded nobody so much as the ultra Abolitionists who call upon them to give up their slaves, at the same time refusing to listen to any project of compensation. Now they find themselves between two fires. The revival of the African slave-trade by its depreciating effect upon the value of the slaves already in the country might work a confiscation of property hardly less sweeping in its effect than the total abolition of slavery. In proportion as the new leaders of Southern opinion insist upon the natural inferiority of the negroes, and their fitness, therefore, to be made slaves of, they find them selves obliged, in order to prevent the same sen tonee of ecryttude from extending to a large par of the white population, to maintain the natural equality of the whites, and to declaim against the artificial barriers and monopolies by which that equality is at present prevented from making a practical exhibition of itself in the social life of the South. That artful play upon the prejudices and envy of the less intelligent and less thriving part of the community, which has enabled the slaveholding interest to maintain its political ascendency for half a century past, is now turned against themrelves. A new school of Southern politicians threatens to undermine them at home by the same agency which they have so successfully employed or their own benefit.

There are in the South a vast number of active and energetic spirits to whom the existing state of things there offers no opening to wealth or distine. Star and telegraphed to the New-York evening things there offers no opening to wealth or distinction, and who are ready to engage in any enterprise, however desperate, under the idea that while they may perhaps gain something by it, at all events, not having anything to lose, they cannot lose anything. This class has of late years been put conspicuously forward for the purpose of frightening the North by threats and bravadoes, the cocking of pistols and the brandishing of bowie-knives, till at length the conservative property-bolders of the South are beginning to fear that these allies whom they have called to their aid may serve them as the Saxons served the unfortunate Britons, and, instead of repulsing the plunderers from the North, may take to plundering themselves. The South, which has boasted so much of its union, especially on the question of Slavery, is on the point of splitting into two parties, and upon that very question; nor have the present slaveholders any chance of preserving, even for a limited period, the monopoly of slave property which they now possess, and upon which the value of that property mainly depends, except by invoking the aid of the North and the power of the Federal Government to protect them against a ruineus influx of African negroes.

According to the common law, the "malice "aforethought," which distinguishes murder from manalaughter, does not consist merely in having deliberately plotted the murder beforehand; it is equally evinced by the use of a deadly weapon, no matter how sudden and unexpected or exciting the provocation to its use may be-provided it is not used in actual self defense. Here, plainly, two acts are confounded together, and are stigmatized with the same name and visited with the same punishment, which in their moral character are essentially different. The man who kills on a sudden provocation, though he does use a deadly weapon, and even though he may be at the time engaged in the perpetration of an unlawful act, evidently does not stand on the same moral level with the man who deliberately and in cool blood plots a murder beforehand and lies in wait to execute it. The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently

recognized this distinction, having by an act of the last session created two degrees of murder, the first "committed with deliberately premeditated "malice aforethought," punishable with death; the second, where this element is wanting, punishable with imprisonment for life. A recent murder trial in Boston-that of William McNulty, charged with the murder of E. W. Hodsdon-raised the question to which of these two degrees of murder was to be assigned the killing of a policeman in the discharge of his duty by a prisoner who struggled to escape from him as he was being taken to the could be if thus sustained, the fearful evils from Station-House. The Court held that this and all crowded and fifthy tenement houses could be im- I other cases where no malicious intention previously

punishment. Perhaps, had our law recognized the same distinction there would not have been so much difficulty on the part of the Jury that tried Cancemi in agreeing on a verdict. Some of the Boston papers, indeed, seem to incline to the opinion that the act of 1858 goes too

far. They seem to regard it as diminishing the safeguard placed about ministers of the law, and police officers in particular, who, they say, are entitled to the utmost protection. That is true: but the question still remains whether the far greater certainty of a conviction for the lesser offense will not carry more terror with it, and prove a greater protection, than the penalty of hanging, with the for greater chance of an acquittal, or of wearying out the prosecution by repeated disagreements.

The British Parliament passed an act in 1853. prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Scotand between the hours of 11 o'clock on Saturday night and 8 o'clock on Monday morning. It is called the "Forbes McKenzie Act," from the name of its author. Its influence has proved beneficial in every way, but in none more than in lessening disorder, drur kenness and crime on Sunday. A circular addressed to magistrates, city officials, superintendents of police, chaplains, governors and efficers of prisons, clergymen, employers of labor and others, requesting information as to the practical operation of the law, has elicited a body of testimous of great value. It is demonstrated that there has been a sensible diminution in those crimes traceable directly to the use of strong drinks, as well as in the number of commitments for drunkenness; that this diminution bears a regular proportion to the stringency with which the act has been enforced; that the classes quite removed from crime (so called) have been proportionally much more benefited than the criminal grades, since, with the former, evasion is difficult and disreputable, while the latter endeavor to cheat the police; that private drinking is not sensibly increased by the public prohibition of sales on Sunday: that with the exception of interested parties. the act is almost universally approved. The statistics of crime in Edinburgh, Glasgow,

and most of the larger towns and cities of Scotland. show a reduction of about one-third in the arrests, as compared with the years preceding the operation of the McKenzie act. The daily decrease in Edinburgh was 208 in an average of 575. Sixtyfour clergymen of Edinburgh units in expressing the greatest satisfaction in observing the benefits resulting from this act, in diminishing the amount of drunkenness and crime, and in producing a degree of order and quiet, especially on "the Lord's Day, which did not formerly exist." And ninety-five of the ministers of Glasgow testify that " since its enactment, drunkenness and crime " have considerably diminished, and through its enforcement we now seldom observe a drunken or intoxicated person in the streets during the Sab-" bath."

May we not profit by the experience of Scotland ! We have to grapple with crime and drunkenness and Sunday desecration. Our laws and ordinances. enacted in 1855 and 1857, are stringent enough to secure substantially all the beneats of the McKenzie act, but they are not enforced. The Rum Power is above Law and stronger than Law, as now administered. Has not the time come for bringing the question to an issue, and either repealing all our statutes which seek to restrict the traffic in liquid. poison within the ordinary days of trade, or enforcing them firmly and universally !

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS

From Washington. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1858. The account of the affray between Messrs. Enpapers on Saturday, is pronounced by Montgomery incorrect and one-sided. His statement, as given to me yesterday shortly after the occurrence, is as

follows:

"I have not spoken to English this session or taken any notice of him when we met, as we have occasion-ally. The reason is that he made a speech to the crowd who serensded him on the night of the passage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated with of his bill, in which he said that he had associated with me and other anti-Lecompton Democrats only to find out our plans and defeat us. From that time I have looked upon him as a treacherous spy and an unit associate for gentlemen. About noon to-day I was walking down Pennsylvania avenue, and had just passed Wilhard's and crossed Fourteenth street, when I saw English coming toward me, holding out his hand, saying, 'How do you do, Mr. Montgomery!"

If made no answer, but passed on without any sign of recognition. I had walked a few steps when I received from behind a very violent blow on the last side of my head, given with such force as for a moment to stagger and confuse me.

"I had not the least idea who or what had struck me, but turning round I saw English with a large case, which he held in both hands, and from the position is which he stood, and the direction of the blow, mut have so held when he struck me. He exclaimed:

"G-d d-n yeu, I'll teach you to insuit me in the

G-d d-n yeu. I'll teach you to insult me in the

way. He stepped backward quickly as he spoke. I The stepped backward quickly as he species rushed at him, and as I was about to close with him, he drew a sword from a cane and presented it at many and he shows the same and presented it at many and he had no weapon of any kind, I stepped off the sidewark and picked up a piece of brack, which I threw at him, hitting him on the leg. He kept retreating, and before I could find another missile, had got to such a distance that it was useless to pursue

Two persons, William Couch and Daniel Cos. witnessed the affair. I have seen a statement, made and signed by Couch, which confirms Montgomery's statement in every particular. Couch says:

statement in every particular. Couch says:

"Mr. English spoke, saying, 'How are you, Mr. Mcstgomery!' Montgomery neither spoke nor paid any attention to this salutation, but passed on down the Averne. Mr. English stepped after him a few steps, and struck him from behind, with his cane, a very heavy blow on the side of the head. Montgomery turned on him English stepped back, and drew his sword cane, as though about to stab Montgomery with it. Montgomery stepped back into the Avenne, and caught up a piece of brick. English was running when Montgomery threw the brick and hit him on the heel or lower part of the leg. Montgomery went back for another stone, and English ran rapidly away up Fourteetth street. When Montgomery came back, English had run a half square, and was beyond his reach. We were the only persons close by. We saw and heard all that passed. Montgomery did not speak until after the was struck."

Daniel Cox fully corroborates Couch's statement,

Daniel Cox fully corroborates Couch's statement,

but says: "I should add that Mr. Montgomery was marmed, and that Mr. English held a cane in both hands and struck with great force."

Thomas Reed Keever, a hackman and grocer,

who was standing on the opposite corner and saw the latter part of the affray, corroborates these witnesses. Montgomery went immediately to a magistrate,

and made a charge of amount against English, who has been held to bail. Montgomery's face was badly bruised by the blow, which caused blood to flow profusely. He has kept his room since, and